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private citizens. The history of civilization might be written in terms of man's progress from fear to faith. As he has ceased to fear his neighbors and as he has come to have trust in them, he has been able to build up institutions that have lasted. Just as the individual has substituted faith in his fellowman for fear of him, so nations may well divest themselves of fear in favor of faith in the other nations of the world.

The United States has done so much to educate world opinion in the past century and a half that we may well be ambitious for it to do still more. We have shown that, to all appearances, a federal form of government, extended over a wide area, and embracing many competing and sometimes conflicting interests, is practicable, and that it can survive even the severe shock of civil war. We have shown that, under the guidance of a written Constitution, judicially interpreted, there is room for national growth and expansion, for stupendous economic development, for absorption into the body politic of large numbers of foreign born, and for the preservation of civil liberty over a considerable period of time. Suppose now that, during the next few decades, it might be given to us to lead the way in demonstrating to the world that great sovereign nations, like federated states, may live and grow and do business together in harmony and unity, without strife or armed conflict, through the habit of submitting to judicial determination all questions of difference as they may arise, the judicial decree when made to be supported and enforced — after the fashion in which judicial decrees are everywhere supported and enforced — by intelligent public opinion and by an international and neutral police. Might we not then be justified in believing that the place of our beloved country in history was secure?

What more splendid foundation could there be upon which to build an enduring monument to the American people than their guarantee and preservation of civil liberty, together with national development at home, and their leadership in establishing the world's peace, together with international development all around the globe? Dare we leave anything undone to put our own land in the place of highest honor by reason of its contribution to the establishment of the world's peace and order and happiness through the rule of justice — a rule accepted because it is just and bowed down to because it is right? What picture of glory and of honor has the advocate of brute force to offer us in exchange for this?

The great movement in which we are engaged is all part and parcel of a new way of life. It means that we must enter with fullness of appreciation into the activities and interests of peoples other than ourselves; that we must always and everywhere emulate the best they have to teach us and shun the worst; that we must answer in no uncertain tones that we are our brothers' keepers; and that, as with men so with nations, the path of justice, of integrity and of fair dealing is the true path of honor. Let us see to it that we Americans tread steadily in it.

The Virginia Peace League, at its annual meeting, May 17, reelected ex-Governor A. J. Montague as its president, and chose as its executive committee a strong body of Richmond men, with Dr. M. D. Hoge, Jr., as chairman.

International Law Association.

An Organization to Secure Peace by Promoting Better Laws for the Nations.

Program of the Twenty-Sixth Meeting at London.

BY THE SECRETARY, THOMAS BATY, LL. D., LONDON.

The International Law Association took its rise from that impulse of horror and indignation which stirred the world at the time of the Franco-German war. People did not blame the immediate combatants, but they began to wince at the system of warlike settlement. To elaborate a code of international law seemed at the moment the prime necessity. Before nations would submit to a court instead of fighting, they must know what law it would apply. So, to-day, the creation of an International Court of Prize stimulates the enunciation of a Declaration of London.

Perhaps they were wrong in their immediate methods, that generation of 1870. Perhaps it is a false analogy which drives one to elaborate hard written codes for, and to impose judges upon, the comparatively small number of units that compose the international circle. Perhaps it is better to preserve our elastic international law, resting upon conscience rather than the letter of codes, and upon general opinion rather than upon the *ipsi dixerunt* of eminent lawyers. Some such half-felt consciousness has, it may be, dictated the abandonment by the association of its old name, "The Association for the Reform and Codification of the Law of Nations." The latter was the name which its first founders gave it in 1873. Its birthplace was in Brussels, and though many of its original members were of American and British nationality, it was intended to be absolutely international. This characteristic it still keeps to the front, though its American and British membership is probably at least equal to its Continental. It counts among its members individuals from Japan, China, Egypt and Croatia. It is true that the fact that its permanent bureau — which must be somewhere — is in London tends, coupled with the further fact that there exists no British association for the study of international law, to give it a preponderatingly British color. It has been received abroad with *empressment* as an English association. But those who best know it are anxious to disclaim any such national limitations. Much of its best work is contributed by American and Continental jurists.

Its most striking characteristic is its catholicity. It includes and welcomes not only diplomats, statesmen and lawyers, but merchants, philanthropists, ship-owners and bankers. In this respect it may be said to stand towards the Institute of International Law, which is composed solely of legal and diplomatic experts, as a Representative Chamber to a Senate. The fact that its membership includes insurance companies has been commented upon in America; but that can only be because the status of British marine insurance companies is imperfectly understood on that continent. Certainly the interest of such companies in a just solution of questions of prize law and through bills of lading is undeniable. And the high standing of Lloyd's and other British insurance companies makes them bodies which are eminently entitled to make their voices heard in the councils of jurists and merchants.

Among its practical achievements, the Association points with legitimate satisfaction to the York-Antwerp Rules of General Average, by which charter parties all over the world are normally regulated, to its Glasgow Rules of Marine Insurance (1901), to its London Rules of Affreightment (1893), its Rules of Procedure for International Arbitration (1895) and its Budapest Rules for the Unification of the Law of Bills of Exchange, adopted in 1908. Annual conferences are held and verbatim reports published.

The Association had its first inception in America. Elihu Burritt originated the idea, Dr. Miles, the secretary of the American Peace Society, took it up, and that great personality, David Dudley Field, carried it to fruition. It has returned twice to the country of its parents' origin, and held most successful conferences at Buffalo in 1899 and at Portland, Me., in 1907. Hon. Prof. Simeon E. Baldwin, Connecticut, Hon. Robert E. Benedict and Mr. Cephas Brainerd, New York, are its American Vice-Presidents, whilst Dr. B. F. Trueblood, Boston, Mr. Eugene Carver, Boston, Prof. C. N. Gregory, Iowa, Mayor Libby, Portland, Mr. C. Platt, Philadelphia, Mr. Parker Kirlin, New York, and Mr. F. Rawle, Philadelphia, are on its Council.

At its forthcoming Conference (the twenty-sixth), to be held at London from August 1 to 5 of this year, a full program of work will be entered upon. Public international law is less to be discussed than private. But arbitration is on the forefront of the program. There will be a paper by the secretary of the Peace Society, Dr. Evans Darby. An interesting proposal will be brought forward for the establishment of a University of International Law at The Hague. The Declaration of London will be dealt with by eminent English authorities, Right Hon. A. Cohen — one of the Alabama counsel — and Sir J. Macdonnell, whilst Prof. C. Noble Gregory of Iowa takes up the special doctrine of Continuous Voyage. There will be a series of shipping subjects for discussion on the second day of the Conference, Wednesday, August 2, the Limits of State Interference with Maritime Contracts being dealt with in papers by Mr. Justice Walton of the Supreme Court, Mr. J. E. R. Stephens, London, and Mr. A. C. Schröder, Cairo; and General Average by Mr. K. W. Elmslie, London, and Mr. Challenor Dowdall, late Lord Mayor of Liverpool. The subject of Workmen's Compensation for Accidents will be treated, mainly from the maritime point of view, by lawyers of different nationalities, Sir J. Gray Hill, Liverpool, Mr. Louis Franck, Antwerp, Dr. A. Sieveking, Hamburg, Mr. Arthur Williams, New York, and Mr. P. B. Mignault, Montreal, and Dr. Autran, Marseilles. On August 4 Mr. J. Arthur Barrett of the United States and English Supreme Court Bars will present a report on Divorce Jurisdiction, embodying the results of prolonged and wide investigation, which has been conducted in pursuance of a mandate received at Portland in 1907. It is possible that Mr. W. G. Smith of Philadelphia may be able to contribute a paper on this thorny subject, and others will be read by M. G. deLeval, Brussels, Dr. I. Havesi, Pesth, and Professor Walton, Montreal. Criminal Procedure in France and Britain will be the subject of comparative historical studies by Mr. E. Todd, mayor of Hampstead, Dr. Dombóvary, Pesth, and Professor Charteris, Glasgow. A Hungarian jurist will explain Bosnian Law; and the

pressing topic of the International Regulation of Road Traffic will be introduced in papers by Mr. Dessen, London, and Mr. Mahaffy, son of the well-known Provost of Trinity College, Dublin.

The meeting will be wound up on Friday, August 5, with a discussion on Bills of Exchange, inaugurated by the greatest authority on the subject, Judge Felix Meyer of Berlin, to which Dr. E. Schuster, London, and Dr. Siehermann, Hungarian delegate to the Hague Congress on Bills of Exchange, will also contribute. Other business topics which will be reserved for the same day are Stock Exchange Law, on which Dr. G. Marais, Paris, has prepared a paper dealing with the question of foreigners making bargains in their own country through the medium of a foreign exchange, and Foreign Judgments, on which three Hungarian jurists have prepared an interim report, recommending the adoption and furtherance of a code of rules which was presented to the Glasgow Conference in 1901.

The Lord Chief Justice of England will be the Honorary President and Lord Justice Kennedy the President of the Conference. A large and influential Reception Committee has been formed, and has arranged a variety of entertainments, including banquets at the Middle Temple, Lincoln's Inn and the Law Society's Hall; lunch at Gray's Inn, evening receptions by the City Corporation at the Guild Hall, and by His Excellency the United States Ambassador at Dorchester House; garden parties at Gray's Inn and at the London residence of Mr. Justice Phillimore, at which the Honorary President, the President and Mr. Justice Phillimore, Past President, will be the hosts; and a river trip to the London docks and harbor under the auspices of the newly-formed Port Authority.

Visitors who care subsequently to visit the north of England will find special facilities at Liverpool, Manchester and Newcastle, friends of the Association having undertaken to show them any objects of interest in those cities.

Oriental Peace Society Banquet in Kyoto, Japan.

On the evening of April 7 the Oriental Peace Society gave a farewell banquet to four of its members soon to leave for longer or shorter periods of travel and public duty in Europe and the United States.

Miss Lillian D. Wald of New York was the foreign guest of the evening.

The Hon. Mr. Nishimura, President of the Kyoto Chamber of Commerce, and acting chairman in Mayor Saigo's absence, and Professor Suyehiro of the Imperial University, representing the Board of Directors, were the hosts. At their request the address of welcome to Miss Wald was given, in choice English, by President Harada of the Doshisha. He called attention to the really international scope and significance of her social work, saying that all effort which mediates between classes and races and seeks in any way whatever to promote their welfare even in a single city, and especially in New York, has its bearings on international peace. "We, the citizens of Japan, cordially welcome to our land all who have these things at heart, and especially Americans, for we cannot forget the debt of gratitude